

SPORTS

Starving the Doctors

By Jack Denaham.

It was a doctor who unwittingly suggested the title for this somewhat rambling article. He said, "Four years ago when I left Honolulu to go to the Coast, the people here seemed to me to move and act in a lackadaisical way as though they had no ambition, movements were slow and the extent of a walk was usually about as far as from the door to a hack or vice versa. Now I return and see an astonishing difference. The people seem to have turned the clock around and are getting younger. I see bright, healthy cheeks where I used to find a sallow pallor and everybody walks along with his head held high as though he had ambition and a determination to get there in the shortest time possible. I can only account for it by the wonderful hold that outdoor sport has taken here in the last few years."

That was about the most discerning and sensible statement I have heard about this place for a long time. Anywhere, in any climate, out-of-door exercise is good, very good, but particularly so here where it is more than beneficial, it is an absolute necessity.

Exercise taken for the sake of exercise purely and simply is not interesting, it tends to become tedious and, the moment exercise becomes tedious, it loses most of its value. The kind of exercise that is the best of all is that kind that is done with some particular object in view. A man may take a pair of dumbbells and mander through half a dozen exercises every morning for a century and never raise a biceps that would break a silk thread; but if he is working to be able to put that eighty-pound weight above his head, or chin himself fifteen times so as to win a bet off that sassy Samson junior, his muscles will develop in jig time and he will begin to put on weight and walk in a live, springy way that makes his friends wonder if he hasn't come into money.

Exercise can be made a habit, just as clinging and hard to get rid of as the whiskey or drug habits. The reason of this is that exercise makes you feel good. People who get used to taking stimulants feel the need of it during the day and butt round to a saloon for a highball. The spirit bucks you up at first but it soon wears off and then it is a case of "me for another irrigation." It is, of course, the same way with drugs.

This is all very unnecessary when we have a natural and nonreactive stimulant absolutely free and ready for use at any time. Open air exercise does make a fellow feel good and gives a clearness of brain and an almost nervous desire to get moving and do something that stays by you and doesn't wear off after a few minutes.

Not for a second am I preaching prohibition on anything of that sort. Personally I believe that a preprandial appetizer and alcoholic drinks with meals are good. The use or otherwise of these things is merely a matter of choice to a sensible man and not a matter of principle. It is the drinking between meals that does the harm and it is a habit that grows very quickly but so insidiously that it gets you before you know it.

All this preamble and homily to introduce the subject of walking races, rowing races and any old kind of open air event, that is interesting to the general public, and can be taken part in by everybody with only that preparation which is sufficient to keep one in good health.

Baseball has done a wonderful work here in promoting the health of the younger generation but a fellow must be more or less apt at the game to enjoy baseball and these are comparatively few. Also a man cannot very well play the game after he reaches a certain age.

The walking race last Sunday had many features that need improving on. It was held during church hours, there were not enough judges, the course was not kept clear and a hundred others that I could mention if it were worth while. But, the event was a grand success because it aroused general interest and started the possibility of a continual series of events, changing in their character, which may keep up the interest of those who would otherwise not get out in the open air and strengthen their brains and bodies by pumping fresh supplies of life-giving oxygen through their blood vessels.

There is always a tendency to cut down these events to the few who have shown themselves expert and who have time to train properly. I am very much against this. It seems to me that events of this kind should admit as many as possible and there should be as many prizes as can be obtained.

Not that many prizes are actually necessary. After a few such events the festive walker, or runner, or golfer, or

any old kind of player finds out that Nature herself has a prize for everybody who enters. The delicious sense of muscles working in good order, of a mucous membrane as clean as the lee scuppers, that sweetly insidious thrill when you think of kankau and, after said kankau, a feeling of absolutely contented languor that is, perhaps, the best of all.

People don't appreciate the boat clubs here and they are not used half enough. There are a few wise ones who know how much pleasure and health may be obtained by getting out of your clothes and playing round the water for an hour or so. Swimming is grand exercise and so is rowing, these may be varied by skipping, trying stunts with dumbbells or merely playing the giddy garden goat with other old youngsters. The latter perhaps is the best of all, for it generally makes you laugh, and that is excellent exercise, especially for the digestive organs, and it certainly makes you breathe hard and exert your muscles to their utmost.

So, here where Nature has provided a paradise for those who love the open air, let us do what we can to make it interesting for those who have not properly learned that doctors have no right here. Some day, in the not very far distant future perhaps, people on the Coast will tell doctors who think of coming here to practise, "Not a chance in those little islets, you might as well stay here and save your passage money. The last doctor who went there turned his consulting room into a shower bath and turned masseur to make his bread and butter."

PINK SLIPPER FOUND AT LAST

The famous pink slipper has been found. Charlie Lambert has it and it is the original little pink tootsie cover that was lost by the fair Cinderella when she was unceremoniously dumped out of Lewis' benzine buggy last Sunday night.

Charlie Lambert is the discoverer of the trophy but, unlike the princely finder of the fairy tale, he is not chasing round with a bunch of heralds and trumpeters to find the owner. Oh, dear, no. He has that pink slipper chained up in a conspicuous place where it will not run away and gurgles in fat glee whenever anybody asks him where he found it.

It is not known for certain, but it seems probable that the fair owner of the lost shoelet left it behind her when she performed that graceful parabola into the waters of the duck pond. Somebody picked it up and gave it to Charlie. Anyway it does not look as though it had been recently rescued from the bottom of a muddy pond.

KALBE'S DEFI IS ANSWERED

This is what Frank Godfrey has to say to the challenge issued by Auguste Kalbe in yesterday's Advertiser: "Sporting Editor, Advertiser: In reply to the purported challenge of the only kicker against the decision of the judges in last Sunday's walking tournament, I wish to say that, a man old enough to know better but does not know the difference between running and walking, is not classy enough to compete with me. If he really desires to meet me he will have to fill two requisites. File a certificate of the date of his birth and get a record by winning against S. H. Webb."

"FRANK GODFREY."

Mr. Godfrey also makes inquiries about a turkey. There was one prize of a turkey courteously offered by Al. Thurlow of the Royal Annex Cafe. This prize fell to the choice of Dick Sullivan, winner of the open class event.

BOYS GETTING ON WITH RUGBY

The Aliiolani College lads had another keen Rugby practice yesterday in the noon hour. The boys are getting hip wonderfully fast and there was much less standing around and passing the ball aimlessly than heretofore.

Rickard will develop into a three-quarter of no mean ability if he stays by it, and David has all the earmarks of a lively halfback, when he has the quick passing stunt down to a fine point.

Mr. Blackman states that he is well pleased with the progress the boys are making with the new game and it will not be long before they are ready to meet any team that will go against them. There will be another game tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, and all players who want to learn or get fit are not only welcome, but invited to come out.

Colds Are Dangerous.

If more people would make an attempt to get rid of the colds from which they are suffering, as a result of this changeable weather, there would be a decided decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger of its hanging on until spring and resulting in pneumonia may be avoided. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

A Home for Friendless Women and Children

(Continued from Page One.)

It has secured an option on eleven acres of land in upper Manoa Valley for \$3600.

It has secured estimates that it will cost \$12,000 to erect buildings to accommodate seventy-five persons.

There is ample land on which to produce milk, vegetables and chickens enough for the use of the inmates, besides leaving playgrounds for the children.

The Army now gives the people of Hawaii the opportunity to make this possibility an actuality.

No other plan has been suggested to remedy the situation. None can be suggested which will accomplish so much for so little money.

ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

No more economical or efficient management can be provided than that furnished by the Salvation Army.

It is the synonym for economy and efficiency in the administration and expenditure of money placed in its hands.

There are no high salaries paid or luxurious headquarters to be supported. Every dollar that is placed in the hands of the officers of the Salvation Army accomplishes a full dollar's worth of good.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ASKED.

Mr. George N. Wilcox, of Lihue, Kauai, has subscribed \$5000 toward the Manoa Home, conditioned upon another \$10,000 being also subscribed.

A large part of the additional \$10,000 has been pledged.

If more than the required amount is secured, it will be applied to an endowment, the income from which will be applied toward the maintenance of the Home.

Subscriptions can be sent direct to Mrs. C. Libbie McAbee, captain in charge of the Home, Honolulu, or, for convenience, they can be forwarded through the Advertiser office.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The following is the statement of the matron in charge of the present Home: "Our present home is not large enough to accommodate our growing family. It is in need of repair, and is not sanitary. The grounds are not large enough for the many children. We have looked for a place suitable, for rent, but can get nothing at less than \$100 per month."

"We look after and care for homeless and unfortunate girls, not only of Honolulu, but from the other Islands, also of poor children of all nationalities. We had during the months of July and August as many as thirty-two children, and twelve girls and women, and would have had more but had no place to put them. We find situations for the girls and good homes for the children. During the month of September we put one boy in the Kamehameha School and secured homes for four little children, thus doing the work of a 'home-finding society.'"

"We clothe, feed, shelter, and send to school the children in our care, as well as care for health of body and morals."

MAINLAND HOMES.

"We have on the mainland about twenty homes for unfortunate women, in connection with which, in many of them, is the children's department."

"We have three orphanages for children—one at Spring Valley, New Jersey, one at Glenellyn, Illinois, not far from Chicago, and still another at Lytton, California, where at present there are over 150 children. A number of these properties are owned by the Salvation Army."

"The Home at Lytton, California, is a very fine property, containing a large acreage, a fine main building, with cottages for the children, each cottage having an officer or helper in charge."

STATE AID IN CALIFORNIA.

"The State makes an annual appropriation, according to the number of children from the State."

"In Honolulu there are other institutions—the Reform School for Girls, which only can care for the girls until they are eighteen, when they must go out to do for themselves. There are orphanages for some white children, Japanese, and Koreans. There is still a large mixed population unprovided for—the Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, Portuguese, Porto Rican, Spanish and other Europeans—for whom the Salvation Army is the only refuge."

PROPOSED SITE AND BUILDINGS.

"We propose to purchase a site which, with the present improvements, including a small house and other buildings, will cost \$3600. We propose to erect a building to accommodate from fifty to seventy-five women and children, equipped with dormitories, diningroom, pantries, storeroom, kitchen, lavatories, bathrooms, a big attic for playroom on especially bad days; also sewingroom for girls, and laundry. For this building and fittings, including \$3600 for land, we will need \$15,000."

"It is not possible to purchase and remodel the property now occupied. We also think it will be better to get the children out where there is better air, more room for play, away from the city, and where cows and chickens can be kept."

C. LIBBIE McABEE,

Staff Captain, Salvation Army."

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

The undersigned heartily endorse the above:

W. F. FREAR,
SANFORD B. DOLE,
C. H. DICKEY,
E. J. LOWREY,
B. F. DILLINGHAM,
E. H. WODEHOUSE,
ROBERT W. SHINGLE,
A. N. CAMPBELL,
ALBERT F. JUDD,
J. P. COOKE,
M. P. ROBINSON,

W. O. SMITH,
A. L. C. ATKINSON,
J. F. HACKFELD,
JNO. C. LANE,
H. C. CARTER,
WM. A. BOWEN,
E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
F. M. SWANZY,
ALFRED W. CARTER,
LORRIN A. THURSTON,

UNCLE SAM LOOKS FOR 500 DESERTERS

Judging from the number of photographs and descriptions of deserters from the army received by the U. S. Marshal during the past two months it would appear that Uncle Sam is losing his brave defenders at a rate sufficient to leave only the officers at about the end of two years. Since the first of October, Marshal Hendry has been notified of the desertion of four hundred and ninety-two of the boys in blue, for the return of each of whom the government has fifty dollars waiting for the one who gets him. The facts are not as bad as they seem, however, and the government has no idea that all or any of these five hundred oath-jumpers are to be found in Hawaii.

The law at present in force against army desertions was passed in 1898, but it has never been put into general effect until the present time. Desertion has always been a punishable offense, of course, but never before has the War Department taken such a wholesale step towards hunting down deserters as during the past two months, flooding the Union with photographs of the men, descriptions of them and rewards for their arrests.

Marshal Hendry is of the opinion that this is being done now because of pending legislation on the army, probably

a new enlistment law raising the strength of the army. Before such a law comes into operation, he thinks, the government wants to clean up the dead wood in the present army.

Rival Sister Ships.

SEATTLE, Wash., December 8.—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, through its Pacific Coast agent, C. W. Cook of San Francisco, has chartered the steamship Pleiades, of the Boston Steamship Company, for the run between this Coast and Honolulu. She will run in direct competition with her sister ship, the Hyades, under charter to the Matson Navigation Company, now waging war on the American-Hawaiian. The move is the result of an attempt of the millionaire sugar men of the Islands to discipline the American-Hawaiian. A number of them are supposed to be behind the operators of the Hyades.

The Pleiades, now on the Sound, will be converted into an oil burner and delivered to the American-Hawaiian by January 1. When the Hyades was chartered the announcement was made that the Matson Company would increase its fleet if business warranted. The natural move would be to charter the Pleiades, the Hyades sailing with full cargoes. The American-Hawaiian Company was apparently watching the situation, for last week C. W. Cook came to Seattle and yesterday completed the charter of the Pleiades. It is generally believed that the move was made simply to keep the vessel out of the hands of the opposition.

S. M. Kamakau, a hack driver, has written to the press complaining of the fact that two Territorial government officials choose to ride in a Japanese-driven hack in preference to his. He claims that this is a discrimination against his citizenship.

ELECT ONLY DECENT MEN

(Continued from Page One.)

terested myself in this corporation and found that it was paying dividends and at the same time borrowing money, paying dividends to the stockholders while it had a large floating debt. This worried me, and I succeeded in getting myself elected a director in that corporation. In my capacity as a director I engaged chartered accountants and had the affairs of the corporation investigated. I found out that we had on our payrolls many men who did no work, political hacks, whose only use was in the few votes they were supposed to control. I found one man who drew a large salary from us whose only work was to go to the city hall once a month and collect the city gas bill. I inquired why we paid the man for that small service, and was told that we had to have a man who was acquainted with the city officials, and that through him the bills were paid promptly and there were no questions of overcharging or poor service. I had that man discharged, and our bills were collected just the same. There were some objections made at times, but we always found that if our bills were correct they were always paid.

"I discovered too that the city gas inspector never paid his gas bill. I wanted to know why that was. His bill was sent to him regularly every month, but he never paid any attention to it. 'Why,' they told me 'he's the city gas inspector; he never pays his gas bill.' I wanted to know why and was told that if we made him pay his bill he would make all kinds of trouble for us; find the gas not up to the legal requirements and other things. I said that if we were supplying gas honestly in accordance with the charter specifications, we could not be interfered with and had always a remedy in the courts. After that the gas inspector paid his bill."

"These objections of mine made me unpopular with the management, and after I had talked over the matter with the directors of the corporation and wanted a new management I found that I was talking to men who didn't want to have trouble. Then I took it upon myself and undertook to secure the cooperation of the stockholders. The results surprised the directors and as a result of the surprise we had a change of management."

"It was shortly after this that I first met Mr. Abraham Ruef. After the change in the management Mr. Ruef called on me in my office, accompanied by a prominent stockbroker. The stockbroker introduced us and retired and Mr. Ruef got right down to business. He told me that he was an attorney of ability and that he thought it would be to the benefit of our corporation if we retained him when we needed a lawyer to do legal work or other things. I told him that I did not question or try out any such guarantee. 'Oh, no, it will be perfectly simply,' he said. 'I know exactly what I am talking about.' He asked me if I knew his connection with the labor unions of the city. I said I did. 'Well,' he said, 'a week before the bonds are to be bid for I will call the biggest strike that this city has ever seen. I will tie up every street car line in San Francisco and we will have sympathetic strikes from every union. This will frighten the bankers off. Do you think that anyone would bid on the bonds under those conditions? and you'll be the only ones to know the real truth about it. It's a cinch.'"

"I asked him if he really meant to bring all this misery upon the city for the sake of the money he would make; if he would be responsible for the trouble and the bloodshed that would follow and the misery of the working-men who trusted him? Then he said that he was only joking, and left."

"After that I thought the time had his ability, but that we had our own lawyers to do our work and would not need him, and as for other things we expected to have no use for them or for him. He withdrew and I thought I had seen the last of Mr. Abraham Ruef."

"I had a subsequent call from him, however. This time he said that he had called to direct my attention to the fact that the city was going to issue eighteen million dollars worth of bonds, which were expected to sell over par. He said that he wanted me to organize a syndicate for the purchase of the bonds and stated that if I would head such a syndicate he would guarantee that our bid need not be above par and that ours would be the only bid received. I questioned his ability to care come when men with any regard for decency should take hold and work for the prosecution of such rascals. I went out immediately after my interview with Ruef to a luncheon with two friends, one of whom was Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, a paper that had long been fighting the grafters. I told them what had happened, and we discussed the matter. We had a long discussion concerning the securing of detectives to hunt down the evidence and investigate, but soon found that the various great detective agencies were mainly in the employ of the enemy, of the race track interests, and, directly or indirectly, in the pay of the great corporations. The city police we could not turn to; they were directly under the enemy and we would be betrayed at once."

"I discussed this matter frequently with Mr. Older, who called on me once and asked me if he could secure an honest public prosecutor and a thoroughly reliable detective would I take hold of the matter. I promised him that I would, and then he mentioned the names of Francis J. Heney and Mr. Burns, then engaged in prosecuting the Oregon land fraud cases. Mr. Older suggested calling on the President in the matter. I agreed to pay the expenses of the men if they could be secured, and Mr. Older went to Washington, consulted President Roosevelt, and got the services of Mr. Heney and Mr. Burns. I arranged with Mr. Heney to drop all his private practice and business and devote himself entirely to the graft prosecution, and I want to say that there is no man so deserving of gratitude and support from all honest men as Mr. Heney is."

"He heard the facts for me, asked me if I were really willing to devote

WEIRD TALE OF A PETITIONER

The wife of Tatsugaro Funakoshi, now undergoing a thirty-year sentence for the murder of Motohiro, which occurred some years ago in Hilo, wants to secure a pardon for him, and has addressed a petition to the Governor in the matter, laying before him a surprising number of "facts," and concluding her petition with the statement that she is "trusting in the faithless mercy of your Excellency and leaving the fate of my husband in your hands." According to the reasons advanced for the extension of this faithless mercy, Funakoshi is certainly deserving of a pardon.

In the first place, according to the statements in the petition, the dead man, Motohiro, was not murdered at all, but committed suicide. After the death, her husband notified the authorities, but through a plot on the part of one Sato, aided by three Japanese enemies and two equally hostile white men of Hilo, her husband was arrested and charged with the crime of murder. These six enemies perjured themselves at the trial, "telling everything but what was so," and on this evidence a conviction was gained and Funakoshi sentenced. During the trial all the friends of the accused were intimidated with threats that they would be accused also of murder and arrested if they attempted to assist in the defense or give truthful testimony, while Sheriff Overend, then in office, drove her and her friends out of Hilo, and warned them to keep at least five miles away during the trial.

The petitioner further accuses Sato of plotting to have her husband poisoned while in jail, attempting to bribe a Japanese doctor to give the fatal dose, a bribe and offer which was spurned. Some of the witnesses at the trial were bribed successfully, however. Her attorney, too, went over to the enemy. She states that she paid him \$2500 to carry on the defense, but that in spite of this he stood in with the prosecution and added further injury by coming to her house and taking away from her for further payment a silk dress, a gold watch and six silver watches, all of which were sold to bribe witnesses on the other side.

Acting-Governor Mott-Smith has as yet taken no action in the matter of the petition.

Samuel Williams, freight clerk of the Teno Maru, has been detached from the liner and will take a position in the company's office in this city. Assistant Freight Clerk Reid has been promoted to take his place, and Frank Caverly has been appointed assistant freight clerk.—Call.

my money and my time and possibly my life's blood to this work? I told him that I was in earnest and would carry out every promise I had made. 'Then,' said Mr. Heney, 'I would be a poor citizen, indeed, if I were to place any price upon my services in this work. I love San Francisco as much as you do, Mr. Spreckels. I will go into this prosecution without price and without pay.' From that day on Mr. Heney has never received one cent, and has been vilified, maligned and attacked. That is the example he has set me, and I am determined to follow it and carry on this work to its logical conclusion."

A Life's Work.

Mr. Spreckels then outlined what he proposed to dedicate his life's efforts to, the organization of a national league for the education of the people of the United States along the lines of common honesty. He himself had disposed of every share of public service corporation stock he owned and never intended to own another, in order that no one would be able to accuse him of ulterior motives in his work. What had happened in San Francisco with the grafters and in New York, where the looting had been carried on to such an extent that the tax rate was two per cent on full valuation—a confiscatory rate—would happen everywhere where the people did not exercise a constant vigilance. He urged the people to use the same common sense in selecting their public officials as they did in selecting employees for their businesses, where they looked into a man's fitness and character and then watched him after he had been selected.

"Our public officials are seldom selected with any view as to their character. They get the endorsement of a political party and the voter has little to say in the choice and he is often confronted with a choice between two evils, a Republican and a Democrat and one possibly as bad as the other."

"We must get back to the old principles of honesty," he continued, "and not only for the other fellow. Practice it on yourself; analyze your business; stop cutting corners; cut out this business of giving a commission to a man just because he has the giving out of contracts; set an example of honesty to the man of ignorance and build up a free country."

"The only reason why socialism is on the increase in the United States," he said further on in his address, "is because the socialist leaders need only get upon the platform and state what is the absolute truth, that the government of this country is no longer representative, that the courts no longer are impartial between the man with money and the man of poverty. The people realize this and grasp the principles of socialism in the hope of getting something, anything better. Can a poor man buy the control of a newspaper, or pay \$5000 for a jurymen, as was done in San Francisco?"

The speaker concluded his address by expressing regret that the Commercial Club had placed a tabu on political discussions. "I feel that it is a great pity and a great shame that you do not deliberately go into politics and promote political discussions in your club. You should do it. There is no disgrace in taking part in the government of your own affairs, there is no disgrace in doing your part in the business of your government."